



WHARFEDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1952

R. A. W. PROCTER,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

F. OWEN,
CERT. S.I.B. M.S.I.A.
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

LIST OF COUNCILLORS FOR THE YEAR 1952.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR S. STEPHENSON.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR J. B. AMBLER.

COUNCILLOR A. BAILEY

COUNCILLOR T. RICHMOND

COUNCILLOR T. B. GILL

COUNCILLOR B. GRANGE

COUNCILLOR S. E. FENWICK

COUNCILLOR J. W. LAYFIELD

COUNCILLOR J. MARJERRISON

COUNCILLOR P. OUTHWAITE

COUNCILLOR R. T. A. RENTON, J.P.

COUNCILLOR W. WHITELEY, J.P.

COUNCILLOR A. WOOD

COUNCILLOR P. H. WALKER

COUNCILLOR H. GUY

COUNCILLOR F. SMITH

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Medical Officer of Health :

R. A. W. PROCTER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

F. OWEN, CERT. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

J. B. BRACKENBURY, M.S.I.A.

The appointment of Medical Officer of Health is a part-time one.

WHARFEDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1952

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the report on the health of the District for the year 1952.

SECTION I VITAL STATISTICS

Births

Women living in Wharfedale gave birth to 44 live male and 26 live female children during the year of which five male children were illegitimate. The total of 70 live births referable to the district is substantially lower than in the two previous years when 81 and 82 births were recorded. The birth rate at 11.5 per 1,000 population is lower than the figure of 13.4 for 1951 and is in fact the lowest rate for the district recorded since the war. The adjusted birth rate is 10.9 and is lower than the rate for other parts of the country.

Stillbirths

There were two male and one female stillbirths during the year. The total is the same as in 1951 but the stillbirth rate at 41.0 per 1,000 live and stillbirths is higher than the 1951 figure of 36.0 owing to the smaller number of births in the district.

Deaths

Twenty-seven male and twenty-nine female residents of the Wharfedale Rural District died during 1952. This total of 56 deaths referable to the district compares favourably with the figure of 70 for 1951. The death rate of 9.2 per 1,000 population is lower than the figure of 11.6 for 1951 and compares favourably with the death rates of other parts of the country. Over two thirds of the deaths were due to cancer, apoplexy and diseases of the heart and circulatory system, which accounted for 9, 11 and 20 deaths respectively.

Infant Mortality

During 1952 one infant died below the age of one year compared with none in 1951. The death was that of a male child who died at the age of 5 days owing to injury during birth. The infant mortality rate was 14.3 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, which is low compared to other parts of the West Riding and England and Wales.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	39,378
Registrar General's Estimated Population	6,095
Number of inhabited houses	1,814
Rateable Value	£86,382
Sum represented by a penny rate	£341

11. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :

			Males	Females	Total		
Legitimate	....	...	39	26	65		
Illegitimate	...	....	5	—	5	Crude Rate	Adjusted Rate
Total	....	...	44	26	70	11.5	10.9

Stillbirths :

			Males	Females	Total		
Legitimate	....	...	1	1	2		
Illegitimate	...	....	1	—	1		
Total	....	...	2	1	3	Rate	41

Infant Mortality

			Males	Females	Total		
Legitimate	....	....	1	—	1		
Illegitimate	....	....	—	—	—
Total	....	....	1	—	1	Rate	14.3

Deaths :

			Males	Females	Total		
			27	29	56		
Crude corrected death rate per 1,000 Estimated Population	....	....			9.2		
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 Estimated Population	....	....			9.2		
Death rate per 1,000 Population from :							
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	....			0.33		
All Forms of Tuberculosis	....	....			0.49		
*Respiratory Diseases (other than pulmonary tuberculosis)	....	....			0.49		
Cancer	....	....			1.48		
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	....	....			3.28		
Zymotic Diseases	....	....			0.33		

*Including Influenza.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis Respiratory	1	1	2
Tuberculosis Other	—	1	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	2	—	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	2	7
Vascular lesions of nervous system	4	7	11
Coronary disease, angina	1	4	5
Hypertension with heart disease	1	—	1
Other heart disease	6	6	12
Other circulatory disease	—	2	2
Pneumonia	1	1	2
Bronchitis	—	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	3	6
Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
ALL CAUSES	27	29	56

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL TABLE

	W harfedale R.D.	Aggregate of W.R. Rural Districts	W.R. Admin. County	England and Wales
BIRTH RATE				
Per 1,000 Estimated Population....				
Crude Corrected	11.5	15.8	15.4	—
Adjusted	10.9	16.4	15.7	15.3
DEATH RATES				
All per 1,000 Estimated Population				
All causes, crude rate	9.2	9.8	11.5	—
All causes, adjusted rate	9.2	10.8	12.0	11.3
Infective and Parasitic diseases, (excluding T.B. but including syphilis and other Venereal Diseases)	0.33	0.07	0.07	†
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.33	0.15	0.16	0.21
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.16	0.03	0.03	0.03
Respiratory Diseases *(excluding Tuberculosis of Respiratory System)	0.49	1.01	1.15	†
Cancer	1.48	1.66	1.92	1.99
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	3.28	3.35	4.35	†
Infant Mortality	14.3	29.8	30.0	27.6
Maternal Mortality	—	0.57	0.80	0.72

* Including Influenza.

† Figures not available.

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Some progress towards a closer liason with the Hospital Service was made during the year. The Divisional Medical Officer was co-opted as a member of the Medical Advisory Committee of the Ilkley and Otley Hospital Management Committee. As he was already a member of the Middleton and Grassington Medical Advisory Committee a link with both hospital groups in the division now exists. The scheme for delegation of responsibility for Health Services to district councils which was under discussion in 1951 made no progress in 1952.

Staff

No staff changes have taken place during the year. The Medical Officer of Health has continued to be in close liasion with the Chief Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor over special problems of environmental hygiene while remaining responsible for the administration of local health services within the division.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance service remains the responsibility of the West Riding County Council and is administered from an area control station at Birkenshaw near Bradford and a local depot at Guiseley. No complaints from residents in the district were reported.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratories at Wakefield, Bradford and Harrogate are available for the examination of bacteriological and pathological specimens. Samples of milk, water and ice-cream for chemical analysis may be sent to R. Mallinder, Public Analyst, National Provincial Bank Chambers, Halifax.

Hospitals and Maternity Homes

The development of the hospital at Otley as a general hospital providing facilities for investigation and treatment of medical, surgical and maternity cases, has diminished the dependence of the district on the large hospitals in Leeds and Bradford. Residents in the Blubberhouses, Fewston and Norwood area find it more convenient to rely upon Harrogate for hospital services; while those in the Nesfield, Langbar and Denton area can obtain medical and surgical care at the Coronation Hospital and use the St. Winifred's Maternity Hospital at Ilkley. The number of admissions to hospital for infectious disease has not been large and cases are usually sent to the Harrogate, Knaresborough and Wetherby Joint Isolation Hospital at Knaresborough, but admissions from the district are also accepted at Seacroft Hospital, Leeds, The Fever Hospital, Leeds Road, Bradford, and Morton Banks Hospital, Keighley.

Midwifery

Reference was made in the annual report for 1951 to the fact that for half that year there was no midwife resident in Otley. This unsatisfactory state of affairs continued throughout the whole of 1952. Domiciliary midwifery in the Wharfedale Rural District was shared between the Ilkley midwife and the district nurse midwife at Pool. The latter whose practice had been undisturbed by events in Otley and who covers the eastern end of the district, attended 10 home confinements whereas in the whole of the rest of the district only three women had their babies at home. A total of 223 visits were paid in connection with these cases.

Home Nursing

At the end of October, 1952, the two Otley nurses left on resignation. Their work was undertaken by one whole time nurse assisted by two part time nurses. As none of these nurses had motor transport, visits to cases in the area usually attended from Otley were made by the relief district nurse midwife. As in previous years cases at Bramhope and Pool and parishes at the eastern end of the district were visited by the district nurse resident in Pool. The total of visits paid during the year was 2,432, a lower figure than in the previous year. This decrease was partly due to a fall in the number of injections given owing to the introduction of new penicillin preparations, which did not have to be injected so often.

Ante-natal Care

Women resident in a large, and in parts, sparsely inhabited area such as the Wharfedale Rural District are at a disadvantage in obtaining antenatal care. At the maternity hospitals clinical antenatal examination is carried out and all expectant mothers who have booked are required to attend at least once. It is difficult however, for these women to attend regularly the antenatal exercise and instruction classes held at the clinics in Ilkley and Otley. There is no evidence to suggest that the health of the mothers and babies in the district has suffered by the mothers' inability to attend an antenatal clinic and the proportion of breast fed babies is at least as high as in other parts of the division.

Infant Welfare Clinics

The clinic at Bramhope has prospered and attendances show a considerable increase. This clinic is fortunate in having a very keen and hardworking clinic committee and this has helped greatly in making the clinic known to mothers in the area. At Pool the report is not so favourable. A doctor has attended regularly during the year, but in spite of this, attendances have declined. It is possible that by improving the facilities at the clinic, a better attendance may be obtained, although the possible clientele is rather small to justify any expansion.

					<i>No. of Children attending</i>	<i>Total Attendances</i>	
						<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>Over 1 year</i>
Bramhope	...	...	...	85	300	248	
Pool	...	...	...	61	70	80	

Health Visitors

The Health Visitor who had worked in the Wharfedale Rural District for 2 years was transferred to another division at the end of June, 1952. She was replaced by another Health Visitor who also acted as liaison Health Visitor at the General Hospital, Otley. Towards the end of the year these liaison duties increased and it was necessary to modify existing arrangements. From November 1st, 1952, the liaison Health Visitor confined her health visiting to the parishes of Farnley, Lindley, Stainburn, Leathley, Castley, Arthington, Pool, Bramhope and Carlton, and devoted the equivalent of 3 days per week to this work. One of the Otley Health Visitors took over the responsibility for visiting in the parishes of Weston, Askwith, Clifton with Norwood, Timble, Fewston and Blubberhouses and devoted the equivalent of one day a week to these new duties. The parishes of Denton, Middleton and Nesfield with Langbar are dealt with by the Ilkley Health Visitor.

Visits Paid by Health Visitors in 1952

<i>Expectant Mothers</i>		<i>Children</i>				<i>Other Visits</i>	
		<i>under 1 year</i>		<i>1-5 years</i>			
1st	Total	1st	Total	1st	Total	1st	Total
14	44	59	1008	10	1397	3	75

Vaccination and Immunisation

The figures for vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria may be regarded as satisfactory. They indicate that about 60% of the babies in the district have been vaccinated and 88% immunised. In June, 1952, inoculation against whooping cough was introduced. The response was fairly satisfactory and up to the end of the year no inoculated child had suffered from whooping cough. Unfortunately there is still no recommended vaccine which will give protection against both whooping cough and diphtheria.

The following vaccinations and immunisations were recorded as having been carried out in the district during the year :

Number of Primary Diphtheria Immunisations	...	...	69
Number of Refresher Doses given	...	...	58
Number of Whooping Cough Inoculations	...	...	22
Number of Primary Vaccinations	...	...	48
Number of Re-vaccinations	...	...	10

Home Helps

Work was again practically confined to Bramhope and Pool, although it was possible to deal with one case in Clifton by getting a neighbour to act as Home Help. The demand was less than in the previous year, especially for confinements. At the end of the year one Wharfedale resident was employed as a part time Home Help.

<i>Number of cases during the year.</i>				
Illness	...	...	...	5
Lying-in	...	...	...	2
Aged	...	...	...	6
Children	...	...	...	1
				14

School Health Service

One hundred and sixty eight children at Wharfedale schools were examined at routine school medical inspections. In addition there were 3

special examinations and 69 re-examinations. The nutritional standard of the children was high ; in 157 it was recorded as good, in 11 as fair and in none as poor. There were 31 defects requiring treatment, equivalent to under 20 per cent. and therefore somewhat lower than in 1951.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS IN SCHOOLS

	En- trants	2nd age group	3rd age group	Other periodic in- spections	Special examina- tions	Re- exam- inations
Total No. inspected	98	40	28	2	3	69
Defects found—						
requiring treat- ment	16	15	7	—	1	—
to be kept under observation ...	14	—	—	—	1	—
Nutritional state—						
A. Good ...	93	37	25	2	—	—
B. Fair ...	5	3	3	—	—	—
C. Poor ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE : The higher age groups are not fully represented here—the older children proceed to Modern Schools and Grammar Schools in the Towns.

SECTION III

HEALTH AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The health of the district remained satisfactory except for a mild epidemic of measles in the Bramhope area in the last quarter of the year. The summer was on the whole cold with a moderate rainfall and no serious water shortage was experienced except for a short period early in the summer in the Blubberhouses, Fewston area. It is unfortunate that no progress was made in providing extended water supply for this area although it may now be anticipated that the work will be put in hand in 1953. The Clifton water supply scheme was completed during the year and all precautions have been taken to prevent any danger to the health of the inhabitants arising from the plumbo solvent properties of the water. During the year the legal and other difficulties associated with the Pool water supply were solved by the creation of a private company which took over the water supply and installed a chlorination plant. Towards the end of the year a number of mild cases of gastro enteritis in the village of Timble were reported. The most likely cause was the water supply which was already known to be liable to contamination. A series of samples showed evidence of contamination at the source and there was reason to suspect another source of pollution just above the storage tank. A special report on the Timble water supply was called for at the end of the year and it is hoped that some progress will soon be made with the scheme, which has been under consideration for the past 3 years, for the improvement and extension of this supply.

The only work of sewerage extension undertaken during the year was the Clifton sewerage scheme which made slow progress and which was not completed at the end of the year. Housing progress was better than in the previous year. The Council built 18 Traditional houses and 6 Airey houses. No private enterprise houses were completed during 1952.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Measles	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	1	3	10	25	5	52
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Whooping Cough ...	-	1	2	-	2	3	-	6	-	-	-	2	16
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	5	2	1	-	11
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
Food Poisoning	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	4	4	3	2	3	6	6	7	9	12	27	7	90

TABLE SHOWING CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	Measles		Pneumonia		Whooping Cough		Scarlet Fever		Polio-myelitis		Food Poisoning		Puerperal Pyrexia	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nos. originally notified	27	25	1	1	9	7	4	7	1	2	2	3	-	1
Final numbers after correction—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0—1	4	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1—2	2	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2—3	2	1	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3—4	6	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
4—5	8	15	-	-	4	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
5—10	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10—15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
15—20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20—35	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
35—45	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45—65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown...	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	27	25	1	1	9	7	4	7	1	2	2	2	-	1

SECTION IV

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1952 only 90 notifications of infectious disease were received compared to 195 in 1951.

Measles

This disease accounted for 52 or well over half the total notifications. No less than 40 of these cases occurred in the last quarter of the year and were practically confined to the Bramhope and Pool areas. At the end of the year this small local epidemic was showing signs of subsiding.

Whooping Cough

There was a further decline in the number of cases of this disease reported; only 16 notifications of whooping cough having been received in 1952 compared to 31 in 1951 and 57 in 1950. It is to be hoped that inoculation against whooping cough which was introduced in June 1952 may be widely adopted and lead to a further reduction.

Poliomyelitis

During the third quarter of the year two cases of poliomyelitis occurred in Pool and one in Bramhope. All three cases developed paralytic symptoms but the disease was mild and all made a good recovery.

Food Poisoning

In the first two months of the year 5 cases of food poisoning were reported. All were investigated but no common factor connecting the cases came to light.

Dysentery

The outbreak of Sonne dysentery which affected various parts of the West Riding in 1951 did not reappear in 1952 and no case of the disease was reported.

Scarlet Fever

Eleven cases of scarlet fever were reported in 1952 compared to only one case in 1951. Six of these cases were in Pool but of these 4 were in one family. The disease in all cases was extremely mild and usually admission to hospital was unnecessary.

SECTION V

TUBERCULOSIS

Early in 1952 it was possible to complete a revision of the Tuberculosis register and it was possible to remove a considerable number of names from the list. It is, however, by no means certain that further pruning will not be needed and it is intended to revise the register again in 1953. As a result of the revision it was possible to remove a total of 31 pulmonary and 15 non-pulmonary cases. Of the pulmonary cases 4 had recovered, 21 had left the district and 6 had died. Of the non-pulmonary cases 8 had recovered, 5 had removed from the district and 2 had died. At the end of the year 26 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary cases remained on the register. In considering Tuberculosis in the Wharfedale Rural District it must be remembered that the Middleton Hospital recruits a considerable proportion of its staff from ex-patients and those who are resident at the hospital appear on the Tuberculosis register of the District.

						Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
						M.	F.	M.	F.
(a)	Number of cases on Register at 1-1-52	...	...	...	...	27	22	8	13
(b)	Number of cases notified for first time in 1952	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
(c)	Number of cases restored to Register	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
(d)	Number of cases added to Register other than by notification	...	...	...	...	2	5	—	—
(e)	Number of cases removed from Register	...	...	...	...	15	16	6	9
(f)	Number of cases remaining on Register	...	...	...	...	15	11	2	4

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1952

						Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
						M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	5	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
6	—	10	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
11	—	20	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
21	—	40	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
41	—	60	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Over	60		...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Totals ...						1	—	—	—

CONCLUSION

Once again I must record my indebtedness to Mr. Owen, Surveyor and Chief Sanitary Inspector, and Mr. Brackenbury, Additional Sanitary Inspector, for their help on all occasions. Mr. Newstead, Clerk to the Council, and Mr. Warburton, Deputy Clerk, have always been ready to advise and assist in any matters of difficulty. It has been encouraging to be able to rely upon the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their consideration and continued interest in local health problems.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. A. W. PROCTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

WHARFEDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

RURAL COUNCIL OFFICES,
BOROUGHGATE,
OTLEY.

August, 1953.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration, my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1952.

A great deal of work has been carried out and progress, generally, has been good.

Although the year saw considerable relaxation as regards controls on private building, preliminary negotiations in connection with public works are still long and tedious.

Sixteen licences for the erection of houses by private enterprise were issued during 1952, but owing to commencement of the work being delayed until the latter months of the year, no houses were completed.

The erection of the 16 houses on the Council's Estate at Bramhope was completed, together with 2 traditional houses at Askwith. 6 Airey houses were also provided—2 at Fewston and 4 at Clifton.

At the end of the year 6 bungalows for aged persons, 2 at Askwith and 4 at Clifton, were in course of construction.

Under Civil Building control, 30 licences were issued, most of which were for reconditioning and improvement of cottage properties.

During the year under review 203 nuisances were remedied. There were not any outstanding from 1951, nor were there any still requiring attention at the close of 1952.

The data which follows gives a brief review of the work carried out in my department, and the sanitary conditions prevailing throughout the area.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

All factories in the district have been visited and, apart from one instance, conditions have been satisfactory.

The instance, to which reference is made above, was contained in a complaint from H.M. Inspector of Factories and related to the lack of adequate sanitary accommodation and the flooding of the basement of a garage at Fewston. The matter is receiving attention.

Three smoke observations of a mill chimney in the district have been taken, all of which were good.

There are two outworkers—one at Langbar and one at Leathley—and conditions of employment appear to be satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

(PART I OF THE ACT)

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspection made by Sanitary Inspectors.)

Premises (1)	M/c. Line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c. Line No. (7)
			Inspec- tions. (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted. (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	1	Nil	—	—	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	2	17	20	1	Nil	2
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ...	3	6	11	Nil	„	3
Total ...		23	31	1	„	

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	M/c Line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	M/c Line No.
		Found	Remedied	Referred			
				to H.M. In- spectors	By H.M. In- spectors		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	5	„	„	„	„	„	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	„	„	„	„	„	6
Inadequate venilation (S.4)	7	„	„	„	„	„	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	„	„	„	„	„	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)							
(a) Insufficient	9	2	1	„	1	„	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	1	1	„	Nil	„	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	Nil	Nil	„	„	„	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	12	„	„	„	„	„	12
Total ...	60	3	2	„	1	„	60

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The number of registered slaughterhouses is the same as last year, viz. 5, and they are situate as follows :-

Bramhope	...	...	1
Pool	...	...	1
Langbar	...	...	1
Norwood	...	...	1
Blubberhouses	...	...	1

Slaughtering is still carried out under Government supervision at the Otley Abattoir, and only private slaughtering, i.e. pigs, etc., for home consumption, is executed on the premises in this area. So far as is known, humane killers are operated for this purpose.

All the buildings have been inspected—the number of visits totalled 11—and it has not been necessary to report unfavourably in any instance.

The following table shows the number of carcasses slaughtered and inspected during the year, together with figures as to the amount of meat condemned.

			Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	—	—	—	—	19
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	19
All diseases except Tuberculosis :							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only.							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	5.26%

During 1952, food was inspected and dealt with as follows :-

Type of Food	Quantity	Action taken
Luncheon Meat	1—4 lb. tin	Decomposed and destroyed.
" "	1—9 ozs. tin	"
Stewed Steak	1—20 ozs. tin	"
Pilchards	2— 8ozs. tins	"
Peaches	1—13 ozs. jar	"

The number of premises registered under Part 1 of Section 14 (2) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the sale of Ice Cream is the same as last year, viz. 15.

The premises have been periodically inspected and in 3 instances samples of Ice Cream were submitted for bacteriological Examination, all of which were shown to be satisfactory.

There are two fried fish shops in the district—one at Bramhope and one at Pool—and both the premises have been regularly inspected and found to be in a clean condition.

WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE

Arthington

There has not been any alteration or extension of the services in this Township. The old portion of the Village has a private supply of water and three small disposal plants serving (1) Arthington Hall Convalescent Home, (2) the School and 3 Cottages, and (3) Warren Farm and Cottages, but sewage from several other properties receives no treatment at all.

The Warren Farm works still require attention, but arrangements have been made for the plant to be enlarged and overhauled prior to the connection of the drains from the new Council houses to be erected in Warren Lane.

The Creskeld Lane area above Coates Wood receives water from the mains of the Leeds Corporation and sewage is treated at the Pool Works.

Askwith

In 1940 the Council laid sewers and constructed a small disposal plant for the treatment of sewage, and these works have functioned satisfactorily throughout the year.

Water is obtained from the mains of the Otley Council by (1) a system of pumping to the properties on a higher level than the main and (2) gravitation to the Village proper.

In my last report I stated that, due to air locks in the pump and mechanical defects in the automatic booster, the supply had failed on several occasions.

Certain repairs have since been carried out and a local Attendant has been engaged to rectify minor defects, and this has resulted in a much better service.

Bramhope

There are 3 systems of sewerage in this area, (1) the Camp Plantation Works into which sewage from property in the Bramhope Moor area discharges, (2) the outfall sewer of the Leeds Corporation at Golden Acre, which takes the sewage from property situate to the South of Breary Lane and (3) the Pool Works into which the sewers serving property to the North of Breary Lane discharge.

There is also a small private plant serving Bramhope Manor and, by arrangement with the Owners, this is periodically cleansed by the Council's workmen.

In order to ensure that the heavily taxed Camp Plantation Works function satisfactorily, it is necessary for weekly supervision and cleansing by the Council's workmen.

Blubberhouses, Fewston, Norwood

There is not any main system of sewerage in these Townships and the properties, which are mainly scattered farmsteads, have their own cesspools and septic tanks, etc., for the treatment of sewage.

A scheme for supplying water has been under consideration for some time and a Ministry of Health Inquiry was held in 1948, but unfortunately it has not yet been possible to commence the work.

A starting date was fixed for the 1st September, but owing to certain difficulties the contract was not let, although approximately 4 miles of water main were delivered on the site.

Existing supplies are both inadequate and impure, and completion of this scheme will provide a long standing need.

Carlton

The small sewage works which serve this Village have functioned fairly satisfactorily, and I have received only one complaint as regards the effluent.

In my opinion the plant is rather overtaxed and the works should be slightly enlarged.

A pure and adequate supply of water is obtained from the mains of the Yeadon Water Company.

Castley

There is not a system of sewerage in this township, and treatment is by means of cesspools, soakaways, etc.

A pure and adequate supply of water is obtained from the mains of the Leeds Corporation.

Farnley

A private water supply and sewerage system serve the Village, and outlying properties rely on spring water and the treatment of sewage in cesspools, septic tanks, etc.

In response to a request from the Estate Owner for a proper sewerage system to serve the entire Village, the Council have instructed their Consultant Engineers to prepare a scheme for their future consideration but, owing to pressure of work, this has not yet been carried out.

Leathley

The mains of the Leeds Corporation pass through the Village, and most of the properties receive water from this source, the remainder having spring supplies.

A private sewage disposal plant serves the greater part of the Village, and drains from outlying dwellings are treated by means of septic tanks, cesspools, etc.

Lindley

There are only 14 dwellings in this Township, all of which receive spring supplies of water, and drain into septic tanks or soakaways.

Middleton

Water is supplied to the Village by means of a 4-inch main of the Ilkley Council, served from the Marsh Ghyll Reservoir. From this source the Sanatorium and dwellings attached thereto are also supplied, but by means of a separate main. Spring water serves the outlying properties.

The Village drainage discharges into the sewer of the Ilkley Council, and in other instances adequate provision is made by the use of cesspools and septic tanks.

Nesfield-with-Langbar

Water to Nesfield Village is supplied by means of a 1-inch pipe taken from the Ilkley main near the entrance to Nesfield Court, and the treatment of sewage is by means of a small disposal plant, 4 septic tanks and soakaways, and arrangements have been reasonably adequate and satisfactory.

Property in the isolated Township of Langbar is dependent on springs for water, and sewage treatment is by means of a small disposal plant, septic tanks, cesspools and soakaways.

Newall-with-Clifton

The work in connection with the provision of a water supply from springs near Greystone Plantation has now been completed, and with the exception of one temporary bungalow, all properties near the pipe line have been connected thereto.

Two chemical samples of this water were taken and, in each instance, the analyst's report showed it to have an acid re-action.

The extension of the Council's sewer from the Spite Inn to serve the village proper, did not progress as quickly as was anticipated, and at the end of the year only 8 properties at the commencement of the pipe line had been connected.

Pool

Apart from a few houses in Pool Bank and the properties in close proximity to the Paper Mill, the whole of this township is sewered, and treatment is carried out at the Council's disposal works situate just within the Parish of Arthington.

During the year one adverse report was received from the Yorkshire Ouse River Board respecting the unsatisfactory effluent from these works, and steps were taken to prevent further pollution.

At the Pool Paper Mills work was commenced on the installation of a new disposal plant to deal with trade effluent from these premises.

There are three sources of water supply, (1) the main of the Leeds Corporation which serves the major portion of the properties, (2) Whitaker's Private Supply to a few houses in the Pool Bank area, and (3) the Pool-in-Wharfedale Waterworks Company's supply from a spring situate near Pool Station.

Further to my last Report, the Pool Private Water Company installed a proper chlorinating unit, and this has been the means of maintaining a very satisfactory supply throughout the year.

Stainburn

Two dwellings receive water from the mains of the Leeds Corporation and the drains are connected to the sewer of the Wetherby Council, in all other instances water is obtained from Spring supplies and treatment of sewage, apart from the Airey houses which are connected to a small disposal plant, is by means of cesspools, soakaways, etc.

During very dry periods, the water supply to one part of the parish is not completely adequate for domestic purposes but, in the main, existing arrangements are satisfactory.

Timble Great

The Council have their own water undertaking which serves the Village but, as previously reported, it is necessary for the supply to be augmented from springs on Snowden Moor before a service can be provided to outlying properties.

The Council's Engineers have therefore prepared a Scheme which has been approved by the Council, but the permission of the Ministry to proceed with the project is still awaited.

The supply of water at the source remains pure, but pollution takes place in the pipe line between this point and the storage tank, and on one or two occasions adverse analytical reports have been received. In consequence of this the Council have again pointed out to the Ministry the urgency of carrying out their previously submitted scheme.

Unfortunately, there is not a sewage disposal plant serving this Village, and present arrangements for dealing with foul water leave much to be desired.

Timble Little

There are only 3 houses in this small township—one receives water from the Council's Timble Great watermain, and the other two dwellings rely on spring water.

Sewage is treated by means of cesspools and soakaways.

Weston

Apart from 4 cottages which receive a supply of water from the main of the Otley Council water is obtained from private sources and treatment of sewage is by means of small privately owned disposal plants, cesspools and soakaways.

General—Water

In order to ensure that the supply of water throughout the district is pure and adequate, constant supervision of all sources is carried out, and samples are periodically submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination.

During the year under review, 36 samples have been submitted for bacteriological examination, 32 of which were satisfactory and 4 not satisfactory.

In addition, 5 samples were submitted for chemical analysis, all of which were good.

General—Sewers

There is still a need of sewers and sewage disposal plants to serve Castley, Denton, Timble and part of Arthington, and in order to provide for the connection of 7 additional properties, it would also be advantageous for the sewer to be extended in Moor Road, Askwith.

These townships are already receiving adequate supplies of water, and by the provision of sewers it would be possible to arrange for the construction of water closets and the abolition of existing privy middens and pail closets.

During the year 14 privies were converted to the water carriage system, and it is anticipated that further conversions will be carried out during 1953.

The number of privies, etc., still existing, is as follows :-

Privies and pails serving	private houses capable of conversion	...	21
„	„	„	„
„	farm houses	„	7
„	„	„	„
„	private houses not capable of conversion	...	206
„	„	„	„
„	farm houses	„	265

The Council decided to continue cleansing cesspools within the area for a further period of 12 months, and the cesspool emptier of an adjoining authority has been engaged to carry out this work.

WATER MAIN EXTENSIONS

Pool ... 169 yards 3 in. main.

SEWER EXTENSIONS

Clifton ... 752 yards of 6 in. main.

NUMBER OF HOUSES AND POPULATION SUPPLIED FROM PUBLIC AND OTHER WATER MAINS

Parish	Supplied direct to house.		By Standpipes.	
	Houses	Population	Houses	Population
Arthington ...	134	445	—	—
Askwith ...	57	190	—	—
Blubberhouses ...	—	—	—	—
Bramhope ...	594	1,977	—	—
Carlton ...	27	90	—	—
Castley ...	17	57	—	—
Denton ...	37	124	—	—
Farnley ...	40	133	—	—
Fewston ...	2	8	—	—
Leathley ...	61	203	—	—
Lindley ...	—	—	—	—
Middleton ...	24	80	—	—
Nesfield-with-Langbar ...	39	130	—	—
Newall-with-Clifton ...	60	200	—	—
Norwood ...	49	163	—	—
Pool ...	430	1,433	—	—
Stainburn ...	8	26	—	—
Timble Great ...	21	70	—	—
Timble Little ...	1	6	—	—
Weston ...	4	13	—	—
Total ...	1,605	5,348	—	—

MILK SUPPLIES

The inspection of cowsheds and dairies situate on Farms is now the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, but the supervision of the distribution of milk is carried out by local authorities.

During the year 8 samples of milk were taken and submitted for biological examination, and in all instances the milk was found to be satisfactory.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	...	4
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	2

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	...	6
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	2

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATED) ACT, 1928

The number of Petroleum Licences granted is 25, an increase of 4 on the previous year, and the quantity of petroleum now being stored is 52,700 gallons as compared with 51,700 gallons in 1951.

There is only one licence in force for the storage of Carbide of Calcium. A regular inspection of all premises is carried out.

CAMPING SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

None-Go-Byes, Carlton

This is a licensed camping site with provision for a maximum of 40 moveable dwellings, but it is not yet occupied to full capacity.

Regular visits have been paid to the site, and apart from the provision of a water stand pipe for the use of campers, conditions are satisfactory.

Yew Tree Farm, Clifton

This also is a licensed camping site, upon which 20 moveable dwellings may be stationed. The site continues to be well conducted and no nuisances have arisen.

The Owner of this site has now provided a water stand pipe for the use of campers, and this is served from the new Village supply.

At both sites the Council undertake the removal of household refuse.

With the exception of caravans required for use by agricultural workers, the Council have adhered to their previous decision that, owing to the serious injury to the amenities of the area, licences to station single caravans should not be granted.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The investigation and control of notifiable diseases and the disinfection of premises where necessary, continues to receive prompt and individual attention.

There was not any serious epidemic, but during the latter months of the year there was rather a high prevalence of Measles.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND SALVAGE

In 1951 the Council agreed that, in order to improve this service, an additional vehicle should be purchased and 2 further workmen engaged.

The new vehicle was put into operation in May and, with the exception of isolated instances, a fortnightly service has since been maintained throughout the area.

It was found that the annual cost of collecting refuse from Middleton Sanatorium—a service which was previously carried out by the County Council—was proving to be very heavy, and I recommended that, on a long term policy, this cost could be offset by the installation of an incinerator.

The Council agreed to accept my suggestions and an incinerator, to be paid for by the Council and operated by the Sanatorium Authority, was therefore ordered and will, I feel sure, be the means of a considerable saving of expense.

As in past years, all refuse was disposed of by semi-controlled tipping, and due to this, rat infestation has been fairly prevalent, but every precaution has been taken to minimise this nuisance.

In the outlying areas of Timble, Fewston, Norwood, Nesfield, Langbar, etc., reasonable tipping facilities are sorely lacking, and difficulty is experienced in finding suitable sites.

During 1951 the sale of salvage—mainly waste paper—reached an all-time record due to increased prices, but in May and June, 1952, prices fell considerably.

However, although there was a fall in prices, our actual collections increased, owing to the fact that, by the purchase of the new vehicle, it was possible for additional properties to be visited.

As a comparison, I set out below figures showing the weights collected and remuneration received during the years 1951 and 1952.

	1951						1952					
	Weight			Value			Weight.			Value.		
	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	53	9	2	880	14	10	54	18	—	509	18	5
Rags	2	13	2	84	1	4	3	10	—	64	0	2
Metals	4	11	1	22	2	1	6	4	1	74	16	10
	60	14	1	£986	18	3	64	12	1	£648	15	5

NUISANCES ABATED

W.C.'s provided in lieu of privy middens	...	...	...	...	14
Privies abolished	...	...	...	...	14
Additional W.C.'s provided to existing property	...	...	...	...	17
W.C.'s provided to new property	...	...	...	...	48
W.C.'s repaired, renewed, etc.	...	...	...	...	12
Urinals, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Defective sewers repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	2
Obstructions removed from sewers	...	...	...	...	4
Defective drains repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	9
Obstructions removed from drains	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances caused by overflowing cesspools	...	...	...	...	3
Sewage disposal plants provided in lieu of defective cesspools	...	...	...	...	1
Defective cesspools repaired, enlarged, etc.	...	...	...	...	5
Septic tanks constructed to treat sewage effluent	...	...	...	...	3
Defective manhole covers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisances caused by discharge of sewage onto highway	...	...	...	...	4
Refuse tip nuisances	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisances caused by rat infestations	...	...	...	...	14
Nuisances caused by accumulations of rubbish	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances caused by overgrowing weeds	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisances caused by flooding	...	...	...	...	2
Premises provided with fresh supply of water as a result of previous supply being inadequate or polluted	...	...	...	...	43
Water pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	48
New dustbins provided in lieu of defective or inadequate accommodation	...	...	...	...	9
House window frames repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	7
Houses provided with additional light	...	...	...	...	6
House and bedroom ceilings replastered or repaired	...	...	...	...	7
House and bedroom floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	13
House roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	21
External house walls repointed or repaired	...	...	...	...	16

Internal house walls replastered or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	22
House doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Old property provided with baths, hot water systems, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective sinks repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Defective sink draining boards repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Washbasins repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective fire-ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	19
Defective cooking ranges repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective washing coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fallpipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Eaves spouting repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Chimney breasts, stacks, flues, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
House paths and drives repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	12
Nuisances caused by dirty or verminous houses	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unfit houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	1

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS OF INQUIRY

Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Public Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354
Drains...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
Sewageworks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332

NOTICES SERVED

Public Health Act, 1936

Section 93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Section 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Section 75 (Preliminary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Section 39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Section 138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Letters, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106

Housing Acts

Informal Notices	6
Letters, etc.	27

Food and Drugs Act

Letters, etc.	6
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On reviewing the work carried out during the year, it can be said that the Council has done its utmost to improve general services throughout the area, but I am afraid it will be some considerable time before all the long standing sewerage schemes can be carried out in the parishes previously mentioned.

I wish to record my thanks and appreciation for the kindly support and tolerance afforded me by the Chairman and Members of the Council, and would also like to take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Procter), our Clerk (Mr. Newstead), and members of the staff for their help and guidance during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. OWEN, Cert., S.I.B. M.S.I.A.

